and cotton yarn to meet the required consumption of India's Textiles Mills;

(b) what steps are being taken by the Government to augment export of textile goods;

(c) which are the countries to which textile goods are being exported; and

(d) what is the foreign exchange earnings in respect of textile goods export in the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the production of cotton is also subject to the vagaries of weather conditions.

(b) Government are taking several steps to increase textile exports. These include (i) allowing import of sophisticated textile machinery at concessional duty for modernising production facilities (ii) fixing of Minimum Export Price in respect of textile items which are subject to quantitative restrictions in importing countries in terms of convertible currencies (iii) enhancing and liberalising REP Scheme, now known as EXIM SCRIP Scheme (iv) holding buyer-seller Meets and sending Study Tours in the foreign markets to popularise Indian textile products, (v) Improvements in the provisions of the Garment Export Entitlement Distribution Policy etc.

(c) Indian Textile goods are exported, to almost all countries. The major importers of Indian textiles are European Economic Community member countries USA, Canada, Japan, Switzerland, Sweden, Australia etc.

(d) Exports of textiles during 1988-89 to 1990-91 are as shown below:

Year	Export (Rs. (Crores)
1988-89	4366
1989-90	6472
1990-91	8366

Ailing NTC Units at Bombay

1003. DR. BAPU KALDATE:
SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to dispose off the machinery and the excess land of the NTC ailing units for providing compensation to the workers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of ailing units in Bombay managed by NTC have not yet been nationalised;

(c) if so, what is the number of the NTC ailing units of which the machinery and excess land is proposed to be disposed off, the amount estimated to be fetched and the extent to which compensation to workers is anticipated to be met; and

(d) what are the implications involved in managing the NTC units in Bombay which have not yet been nationalised and whether any initiative has been taken by the Government to settle the issue with the Government of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c) National Textile Corporation has submitted 8th Plan proposals which *inter alia* envisages amalgamation of mills, sale of surplus land etc. These proposals are under discussions at various levels. Since no final decision has been taken in this regard, it would be pre-mature to indicate the details regarding amlgamation, sale of land etc.

The 13 taken over mills of Bombay whose management was taken over by the Central Government in October, 1983 have not yet been nationalised.

(d) The 13 taken over mills of Bombay are at present managed by NTC (SM) Ltd., Bombay. Since Central Government is the appropriate authority for taking a decision on the future of these mills, a decision on the nationalisation of these managed mills would be taken by the

Government at the appropriate time after taking into account various relevant considerations.

एन०टी०सी० की मिलों की जमीन और मशीनरी बेचने के बजाय उसके रुग्ण मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण

1004. श्री विश्वासराव रामराव पाटिल :

श्री मेत्ते पद्मनाभम :

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने एन०टी०सी० की उन मिलों की जो घाटे में चल रही हैं, जमीन और मशीनरी को बेचने के अनुदेश जारी किए हैं; यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) यह निर्णय किन-किन मिलों के संबंध में लिया गया है ;

(ग) इन मिलों में कितने कर्मचारी नियोजित हैं ;

(घ) सरकार ने उन व्यक्तियों के भविष्य के बारे में क्या निर्णय लिया है ;

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि इन रुग्ण मिलों की मशीनरी बहुत पुरानी है ;

(च) सरकार द्वारा इन मिलों को ऋण प्रदान करके इनका आधुनिकीकरण न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(छ) इन मिलों के आधुनिकीकरण में क्या अड़चनें हैं ?

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत) : (क) से (ङ) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम ने 8वीं योजना के प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत कर दिए हैं। जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ मिलों का समामेलन, फालतू भूमि की बिक्री आदि शामिल है। इन प्रस्तावों पर विभिन्न स्तरों पर विचार-विमर्श चल रहा है। चूंकि इस संबंध में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है इसलिए फिलहाल समामेलन, भूमि की बिक्री के बारे में ब्यौरे निर्दिष्ट करना तथा यह बता पाना असामयिक होगा कि क्या इनसे कामगारों के हितों पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

(च) और (छ) एन०टी०सी० मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। सरकार ने एन०टी०सी० मिलों के आधुनिकीकरण/नवीकरण के लिए मार्च 1991 तक 358 करोड़ रु० व्यय कर दिए हैं?

Export of raw cotton

1005. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are exporting raw cotton to stabilise its indigenous prices;

(b) if so, what is the quantity of raw cotton exported and proposed to be exported during the year and how does it compare with that of the last year; and

(c) whether it has been made sure before releasing quotas for export of cotton that the requirements of domestic textile industry are met fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The objecives of releasing quotas for export of raw cotton are stabilisation of prices in the domestic market, provision of remunerative prices to the cotton growers and to maintain India's presence in the Inter-national Market as a stable supplier.

(b) Government has released 1.00 lakh bales of Bengal Deshi cotton for export during 1991-92 cotton season. It has also been decided to place an export quota of 4.00 lakh bales of cotton during the 1991-92 cotton season at the disposal of